

Rec'D PCT/IE 30 MAR 2005
FILED 03/00152 #2



Patents Office
Government Buildings
Hebron Road
Kilkenny

REC'D 21 OCT 2003

WIPO PCT

I HEREBY CERTIFY that annexed hereto is a true copy of
documents filed in connection with the following patent
application:

Application No. S2002/0794

Date of Filing 4 October 2002

Applicant MINROC TECHNICAL PROMOTIONS
LIMITED, an Irish Company of Smithstown,
Shannon, County Clare, Ireland.

Dated this 8 day of October 2003.

**PRIORITY
DOCUMENT**

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

Coleriley
An officer authorised by the
Controller of Patents, Designs and Trademarks.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

920794

APPLICATION NO.

Form No.1

REQUEST FOR THE GRANT OF A PATENT

Patents Act, 1992

The Applicant(s) named herein hereby request(s)

the grant of a patent under Part II of the Act

the grant of a short term patent under Part III of the Act on the basis of the information furnished hereunder

1. Applicant(s)

Name: MINROC TECHNICAL PROMOTIONS LIMITED

Address: Smithstown
Shannon, Co. Clare, Ireland

Description/Nationality: an Irish Company

2. Title of Invention:

A DOWN-THE-HOLE HAMMER

3. Declaration of Priority on basis of previously filed application(s) for same invention (Sections 25 & 26)

Previous Filing Date Country in or for which filed Filing No.

4. Identification of Inventor(s):

Name(s) of person(s) believed by applicants to be the inventor(s) address:
JOSEPH PURCELL of 38 The Hazels, Oakleigh Wood, Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland

5. Statement of right to be granted a patent (Section 17(2) (b))

Date of assignment from inventors: 5 September 2002

6. Items accompanying this Request - tick as appropriate

- (i) prescribed filing fee
- (ii) specification containing a description and claims
 specification containing a description only
 Drawings to be referred to in description or claims
- (iii) An abstract
- (iv) Copy of previous application(s) whose priority is claimed

(v) Translation of previous application whose priority is claimed

(vi) Authorisation of Agent (this may be given at 8 below if this request is signed by the applicant(s))

7. Divisional Application(s)

The following is applicable to the present application which is made under Section 24 -

Earlier Application No:

Filing Date:

8. Agent

The following is authorised to act as agent in all proceedings connected with the obtaining of a patent to which this request relates and in relation to any patent granted -

Name

Address

TOMKINS & CO.

5 Dartmouth Road,
Dublin 6.

9. Address for Service (if different from that at 8)

TOMKINS & CO., at their address as recorded for the time being in the Register of Patent Agents.

Signed

Name(s):
by:

Capacity (if the applicant is a body corporate):

Date: 4 October 2002

AUTO5267

Title**"A DOWN-THE-HOLE HAMMER"**5 **Technical Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to "down-the-hole" hammers or fluid-operated percussion drill tools operated by a supply of compressed air.

10 **Background to the Invention**

Some designs of conventional down-the-hole hammers and fluid-operated percussion drill tools comprise an external cylinder or outer wear sleeve, within which is mounted an inner cylinder which in turn engages with a backhead assembly. A sliding reciprocating piston co-operates with the inner cylinder and backhead assembly, which when air pressure is supplied through the backhead assembly, acts with a percussive effect on a drill bit retained within a chuck on the outer wear sleeve.

20 In down-the-hole hammers the energy created is in part dependent on the cross sectional area of the reciprocating piston. This is because the force is determined by the formula $P \times A$ (where P = air pressure and A = cross sectional area of the piston). In most modern down-the-hole hammers the piston is a sliding valve, which reciprocates between a strike position on a bit and a top of stroke position. The length and timing of the stroke is determined by the supply and exhaust of air to a lift chamber and top pressure chamber.

25 In known conventional arrangements, the inner cylinder is effectively suspended within the outer wear sleeve by means of a compressible retaining ring, such as a circlip, which has to be slid up the inner cylinder so as to seat against a shoulder or lip at one end thereof, being compressed when the inner cylinder is dropped down within the outer wear sleeve, and then expanding outwardly into a groove or shoulder formed on the inner diameter of the outer wear sleeve with a snap action. When in this position, the

circlip seats within the groove and abuts against the lip of the inner cylinder, by which the inner cylinder is suspended within the outer wear sleeve.

EP1004744A, of the same applicant, discloses a segmented ring mounting for retaining the inner cylinder within the outer wear sleeve in a fluid-operated percussion drill tool, such as a down-the-hole hammer.

The retaining ring seats the smaller diameter inner cylinder within the larger diameter outer wear sleeve. The outer wear sleeve is formed with a groove cut on its inside diameter, or a shoulder for seating the retaining ring against a lip of the inner cylinder. The ring is capable of radial compression and expansion so as to expand radially into the seating groove or shoulder for retaining the components one within the other in use. The retaining ring comprises at least three segments, which when touching end to end form a complete circle, and an expansible O-ring, for holding the segments together but allowing the segments to expand radially and move apart by sufficient amount so as to seat the segments in the groove or against the shoulder.

The inner cylinder of EP1004744A is integral to the porting of the hammer. In the system the piston runs on the inner diameter of the inner cylinder and also on the inner diameter of the outer wear sleeve. It is essential that the fit between the outer diameter of the inner cylinder and the bore of the outer wear sleeve be a tight/close fit to ensure optimum alignment of the two bores. This means that the clearance and hence the efficiency of the hammer is optimised because the operation of the hammer relies on a partial seal between the piston and the top and bottom chambers, i.e. the tighter the clearance the greater the energy (within reason). In the seating ring system of EP1004744A effective operation relies on a difference in wear sleeve bore diameter above and below the seating ring groove. This means the usable diameter for the piston, and thus the energy, is reduced. This is because the inner diameter of the wear sleeve above the seating ring has to be larger than below to ensure that the seating ring is located in position. This results in an effective reduction in the cross-sectional diameter of the piston, which reduces the force on the piston.

Other manufacturers have in the past made the inner cylinder as part of a threaded component which screws into the outer wear sleeve. The disadvantage of this is that the hammer wears externally and in many cases it is rebuilt by replacing all 5 external components. This would obviously be extremely expensive in the above scenario. There is also the issue of the clearance which would be necessary, between the external diameter of the inner cylinder portion and the bore of the wear sleeve, to allow the component to screw into the wear sleeve. As will be explained below the clearance needs to be minimised to optimise the concentricity of the inner cylinder bore and and 10 the wear sleeve bore.

In other known prior art percussion hammers the inner cylinder is mounted within the outer wear sleeve by means of a compressible retaining ring, such as a circlip, which is expanded outwardly to seat into the groove or shoulder formed on the inner 15 diameter of the outer wear sleeve.

The outer wear sleeve of down-the-hole hammers is subject to very strong abrasive forces when in use causing significant wear of, and removal of metal from, the outer sleeve. This weakens the outer wear sleeve to the point where it has to be replaced. In the prior art hammers described the provision of circumferential seating 20 grooves for circlips, seating rings and the like, in the inner face of the wear sleeve reduce the wear thickness of the outer sleeve. This means that the outer wear sleeve has to be replaced more quickly than would be the case if the wear sleeve contained no more 25 grooves.

In other prior art down-the-hole hammers (e.g. those having a seating ring) the inner cylinder is located on a shoulder provided by a groove in the wear sleeve. It is then locked in position by the application of torque at the backhead, which locks down 30 on a compression ring or the like. The result is that there is a significant locking force which acts between the shoulder and the threads of the wear sleeve. The possibility that this force could cause distortion on the wear sleeve will increase as the external wear on the wear sleeve outer diameter increases.

Another type of locking system relies on a collet type system (e.g. WO9967065 Azuko). This system applies not only a force down an shoulder on the wear sleeve but also an outward force on the wear sleeve. Again the effect of these forces increases as 5 the wear sleeve wears.

In summary, the disadvantages of the prior art systems are as follows.

Where a seating ring is used this results in:

10

- a reduction of the available piston cross-section due to shoulder requirements for the seating ring;
- a reduction of wear sleeve cross-section due to the requirement to provide a seating ring groove;
- high locking forces required on the seating ring ring shoulder of the wear sleeve.

15

Where a compressible/expandable circlip is used this results in:

- a reduction of the wear sleeve cross-section due to the requirement to provide a seating ring groove;
- high locking forces required on the seating ring shoulder of the wear sleeve.

Where an integral inner cylinder and threaded component is used, this results in:

25

- a requirement for clearance between the inner cylinder and the wear sleeve resulting in concentricity problems;
- it is expensive to rebuild.

Object of the Invention

30

It is an object of the invention to provide a down-the-hole hammer, or other fluid operated percussion drill tool, having means for rigidly mounting the inner cylinder in

the outer wear sleeve while still maximising the bore of the wear sleeve. It is also an object of the invention to obviate the need for a seating groove in the outer wear sleeve, and to minimise areas of weakness in the outer wear sleeve.

5 **Summary of the Invention**

The invention provides a fluid-operated percussion drill tool, in particular a down-the-hole hammer, comprising an external cylindrical outer wear sleeve, an inner cylinder mounted co-axially within the outer wear sleeve, a sliding piston mounted for reciprocating movement within the inner cylinder and the outer wear sleeve, to strike a hammer bit mounted at the lower end of the outer wear sleeve, characterised in that the inner cylinder is formed with an inwardly-directed abutment which in the assembled tool is clamped between a complementary engagement means and a locking means such that the inner cylinder is rigidly mounted and held in the drill tool assembly relative to the outer wear sleeve.

Preferably, an elongate cylindrical air distributor is positioned within the hammer assembly, and a lower end of the air distributor is positioned substantially concentrically within the upper end of the inner cylinder and an abutment on the air distributor engages the underside of a complementary abutment on the inner cylinder. Preferably, the top end of the outer wear sleeve is screw-threadably engaged with the lower end of an annular air distributor mount, and the top end of the inner cylinder abuts the lower end of the distributor mount such that the inner cylinder is rigidly mounted in the drill assembly relative to the outer wear sleeve when a top locking member is threadably mounted onto the air distributor.

The air distributor is threadably engaged at its upper end with a top locking member which abuts the top of the air distributor mount.

30 Thus, in the drill assembly of the invention, the inner cylinder is rigidly held relative to the outer wear sleeve without any need for compression rings or the like which make up for variations in length due to tolerances.

Also, there is no requirement for a mounting groove for the inner cylinder within the outer wear sleeve, which can be a weak point in the assembly.

5 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

One embodiment of a down-the-hole hammer in accordance with the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a down-the-hole hammer of the invention, showing the piston in the strike position;

Figure 2 is a sectional side elevation of a down-the-hole hammer of the invention, showing the piston in the top of stroke position;

15 Figure 3 is a sectional side elevation of the top part of the hammer of Figure 1 to a larger scale;

Figure 4 is a sectional side elevation, to an enlarged scale, showing a detail of Figure 3;

20 Figure 5 is a cross-sectional plan view of the down-the-hole hammer of Figure 1, on the line C-C of Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional plan view of the down-the-hole hammer of Figure 1, on the line B-B of Figure 3;

25 Figure 7 is a cross-sectional plan view of the down-the-hole hammer of Figure 1, on the line D-D of Figure 3;

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional plan view of the down-the-hole hammer of Figure 1, on the line E-E of Figure 3;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional plan view of the down-the-hole hammer of Figure 1, on the line F-F of Figure 3;

Detailed Description of the Drawings

5

Referring to Figures 1 to 4 of the drawings a down-the-hole hammer of the invention comprises an external cylindrical outer wear sleeve 10. An inner cylinder 9 is mounted co-axially within the outer wear sleeve 10. A sliding piston 11 is mounted for reciprocating movement within the inner cylinder 9 and the outer wear sleeve 10, to 10 strike a hammer bit 36 mounted for sliding movement in a chuck 41 located at the forward end of the outer wear sleeve 10, in well known manner.

Referring now to Fig. 3, at the back end of the hammer, a top locking member 1 is screw-threadably mounted on an annular air distributor 3. Air distributor 3 is fitted 15 concentrically through inner cylinder 9 and a distributor mount 2 and when assembled an annular flange 38 on the lower end of air distributor 3 abuts the underside of an annular shoulder 15 in inner cylinder 9. The top end 14 of inner cylinder 9, above the shoulder 15, in turn abuts the lower end of the distributor mount 2. The distributor mount 2 is substantially cylindrical and open at both ends. It has an upper part 2a 20 having an outer diameter which is the same as the outer diameter of the outer wear sleeve 10, such that when the mount 2 is engaged with the wear sleeve (as described below) the outer cylindrical wall of the mount 2 is flush with the outer wall of the wear sleeve 10. The mount 2 has a lower part 2b of reduced diameter which fits within the top end of the wear sleeve 10, and is screw-threadably engaged with the inner wall of 25 the wear sleeve 10, by means of screw threads 39 (see also Fig. 8). The transition between the upper and lower parts of the distributor mount 2 is defined by a downwardly facing annular shoulder 23, against which the top annular rim of the wear sleeve 10 abuts, and is locked in place when the mount 2 is fully engaged with the wear sleeve 10. The inner cylinder 9 is thus effectively locked between a shoulder 13 30 (between top locking member 1 and mount 2) and shoulder 15 (between air distributor 3 and inner cylinder 9). Shoulder 15 may be tapered if required.

Stated differently, the inner cylinder 9, at its upper end, has an inwardly extending annular shoulder or flange 14 which is rigidly held between the shoulder 15 and the lower end of the distributor mount 2, when the distributor mount 2 has been screwed into position in the top end of the wear sleeve 10, and the top locking member 1 has been screwed on to the air distributor. When the top-locking member 1 is screwed down, by screw-threadably engaging it with the top of the air-distributor 3, this acts to pull the air-distributor 3 upwardly against the shoulder 15, and in turn pulls the inner cylinder 9 upwardly against the shoulder 14. The whole assembly then locks down on shoulder 13.

10

When screw engaging top locking member 1 to air distributor 3, air distributor 3 is prevented from turning by means of dowels 8 positioned between mount 2 and air distributor 3. An annular circlip 7 (see Figs. 3 and 4) is positioned in a chamber 24 formed between locking member 1 and mount 2 and a groove 25 machined on air distributor 3. The circlip 7 serves to retain air distributor 3 loosely in position when assembling the hammer.

To ensure maximum alignment between the inner cylinder 9 and the wear sleeve 10 the fit must be as close to size for size as possible. Due to tolerance restrictions this means that the fit could be a very close sliding fit, a size for size fit, or a slight interference fit. The efficiency of the hammer is partly dependent upon the clearance between the piston 11 and the wear sleeve 10, because the sliding contact between the piston 11 and the inner diameter of the wear sleeve 10 acts as a pneumatic seal. The clearance between these parts is of the order of 0.1 mm. It will be appreciated that the piston 11 is running in the bore of the wear sleeve 10 at the lower end of its stroke (see Fig. 1) and runs in the bore of the inner cylinder 9 at the top of the stroke (see Fig. 2). Again the clearance is of the order of 0.1 mm. It is also important to ensure that the bore of the inner cylinder 9 is concentric with the bore of the outer wear sleeve 10, and that there is no sideways (i.e. radial) movement. This is achieved by having the inner cylinder 9 as a very snug, or interference, fit within the bore of the outer sleeve 10.

The tolerance on the bore of the outer wear sleeve 10 relative to the piston 11 is about 20 microns and a tolerance of about 10 microns in the outer diameter of the inner cylinder 9, relative to the outer diameter of the piston 11. The clearance between these parts should be in the range of 0.11 mm and 0.14 mm. If the clearance is greater than 5 about 0.14 mm there is a loss of efficiency of the hammer because compressed air bypasses the piston.

As mentioned above, the mount 2 is screw-threadably engaged with the top of wear sleeve 10 by means of screw threads 39 (see Figs. 3 and 8) which are cut into the 10 inner face of the wear sleeve 10. The axial depth of cut of the screw thread 39 is kept to a minimum to minimise the stress on the wear sleeve. When considering the axial depth of screw thread 39 it is important to note that as the diameter of the hammer increases (hammer models are generally denoted by the nominal size which they are designed to drill e.g. 3", 4", 5", 6", 8" etc..) the minimum thread depth would increase. In the case 15 of 3" and 4" hammers the minimum depth could be in the range of 1.0 to 1.4 mm. On the larger sizes, e.g. 8", this minimum depth could be in the range of 1.6mm to 2.0mm.

To assemble the hammer, air distributor 3 is inserted into inner cylinder 9 (the probe 6 has already been inserted in air distributor 3). The distributor mount 2 is placed 20 over air distributor 3. Dowels 8 are inserted in position in grooves 26 in distributor mount 2, and complementary grooves 27 in air distributor 3 (see Fig. 6). Once the dowels are in place the air distributor 3 cannot rotate. The circlip 7 is assembled in groove 25 on air distributor 3 (see Figs. 3 and 4). If the assembly at this stage is stood on inner cylinder 9, then air distributor 3 can fall as far as circlip 7 allows it. In this 25 position circlip 7 is in groove 24 (in distributor mount 2) and cannot come out. Thus the assembly can be inserted into wear sleeve 10 by applying force until the distributor mount 2 is in position to screw into wear sleeve 10. On screwing the distributor mount 2 into the wear sleeve 10, the inner cylinder 9 will be gradually pushed into position. When the distributor mount 2 abuts wear sleeve 10 at shoulder 23, the top locking 30 member 1 is screwed to air distributor 3 by screw threads 42 (see Fig. 7). When the locking member 1 is locked on shoulder 13, the inner cylinder 9 is held securely in position, and circlip 7 has pulled up in space 24 to a top position. Thus, the function of

the circlip 7 is to prevent the air distributor 3 from falling down into the hammer assembly before the locking member 1 is in place. After the locking member 1 has been screwed into position the air distributor 3 is firmly held in position and the circlip 7 becomes redundant.

5

The operation of the hammer is as follows. Referring to Fig. 3, compressed air is supplied through top locking member 1 and forces check valve 4 open by pushing down on a compression spring 5. The compressed air is then supplied through an annular chamber 16 formed between air distributor 3 and probe 6 (see Figs. 3 and 7).

10 The air then passes through ports 17 in air distributor 3 and into four chambers 18 (see Figs. 3 and 8), which are segmental in plan, and are formed between distributor mount 2 and air distributor 3. From there the compressed air passes down through ports 19 in inner cylinder 9 and into the segmentally-shaped chambers 20 (see Fig. 9) between the inner cylinder 9 and the wear sleeve 10. From here the air is supplied through ports 21
15 in the inner cylinder 9.

When the piston 11 is in the strike position (Fig 1), air is supplied from the ports 21 into the chamber 28 between the piston 11 and the wear sleeve 10. From here it is supplied through the channels 29 in the piston 11 to undercut 30 and into lift chamber

20 31.

At the back end of the piston, in a top chamber 32, air is free to exhaust through piston bore 33 and bit bores 34 and 35 to atmosphere. As a result a pressure differential exists between the lift chamber 31 and the top chamber 32 and the piston lifts to the top 25 of stroke position (Fig. 2).

In this position air is cut-off from entering chamber 31, and air can exhaust from chamber 31 through bit bores 34 and 35 to atmosphere. Pressurised air is supplied from ports 21 to a chamber 38 between piston 11 and inner cylinder 9. From here it is supplied through channels 37 in inner cylinder 9 to top chamber 32 which is prevented 30 from exhausting by probe 6 which is in piston bore 33. As there is now a pressure

differential between chambers 31 and 32 the piston is driven down to strike the bit 36 and the cycle repeats itself.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that numerous modifications and variations can be effected without departing from the true spirit and scope of the novel concept of the present invention. It will be appreciated that the present disclosure is intended to set forth the exemplifications of the invention which are not intended to limit the invention to the specific embodiments illustrated. The disclosure is intended to cover by the appended claims all such modifications as fall within the scope of the claims.

Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, these reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly, such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the scope of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

The words "comprises/comprising" and the words "having/including" when used herein with reference to the present invention are used to specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps or components but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, components and groups thereof.

Claims

1. A fluid-operated percussion drill tool, in particular a down-the-hole hammer,
5 comprising an external cylindrical outer wear sleeve (10), an inner cylinder (9) mounted co-axially within the outer wear sleeve (10), a sliding piston (11) mounted for reciprocating movement within the inner cylinder (9) and the outer wear sleeve (10), to strike a hammer bit (40) mounted at the lower end of the outer wear sleeve (10), characterised in that the inner cylinder (9) is formed with an inwardly-directed abutment (15) which in the assembled tool is clamped between a complementary engagement means (38) and a locking means (2) such that the inner cylinder is rigidly mounted and held in the drill tool assembly relative to the outer wear sleeve.
- 10 2. A tool as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that there is an elongate cylindrical air distributor (3) positioned within the hammer assembly and an abutment (15) on the inner cylinder (9) engages with a complementary abutment (38) on the air distributor (3) and locking means (2) connected to the outer wear sleeve (10) are provided to clamp the abutment (15) between the abutment (38) on the air distributor (3) and the locking means such that the inner cylinder (9) is rigidly mounted in the drill assembly relative to the outer wear sleeve (10).
- 15 20 3. A tool as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the locking means comprises an annular air distributor mount (2) the lower end of which is screw-threadably engaged with the top end of the outer wear sleeve (10), and optionally the air distributor (3) is threadably engaged at its upper end with a top locking member (1) which abuts the top of the air distributor mount (2).
- 25 4. A fluid-operated percussion drill tool, in particular a down-the-hole hammer, comprising an external cylindrical outer wear sleeve (10), an inner cylinder (9) mounted co-axially within the outer wear sleeve (10), a sliding piston (11) mounted for reciprocating movement within the inner cylinder (9) and the outer wear sleeve (10), to strike a hammer bit (36) mounted at the lower end of the outer wear sleeve

(10) characterised in that the top end of the outer wear sleeve (10) is screw-threadably engaged with the lower end of an annular air distributor mount (2), the top end of the inner cylinder (9) abuts the lower end of the distributor mount (2), a lower end of the air distributor (3) abuts a shoulder in the inner cylinder (9) and is threadably engaged at its upper end with a top locking member (1) which in its locked position abuts the top of the air distributor mount (2).

5

5. A fluid-operated percussion drill tool substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated in, the accompanying drawings.

10

TOMKINS & CO.

Abstract

A down-the-hole hammer is described. It comprises an external cylindrical outer wear sleeve (10), an inner cylinder (9) mounted co-axially within the outer wear sleeve (10), a 5 sliding piston (11) mounted for reciprocating movement within the inner cylinder (9) and the outer wear sleeve (10), to strike a hammer bit (40) mounted at the lower end of the outer wear sleeve (10) and an elongate cylindrical air distributor (3) positioned within the hammer assembly. The lower end of the air distributor (3) is positioned substantially concentrically within the upper end of the inner cylinder (9). A shoulder 10 (38) on the air distributor (3) engages the underside of a complementary shoulder (15) on the inner cylinder (9). The top end of the outer wear sleeve (10) is screw-threadably engaged with the lower end of an annular air distributor mount (2), and the top end of the inner cylinder (9) abuts the lower end of the distributor mount (2) such that the inner cylinder is rigidly mounted in the drill assembly relative to the outer wear sleeve (10).

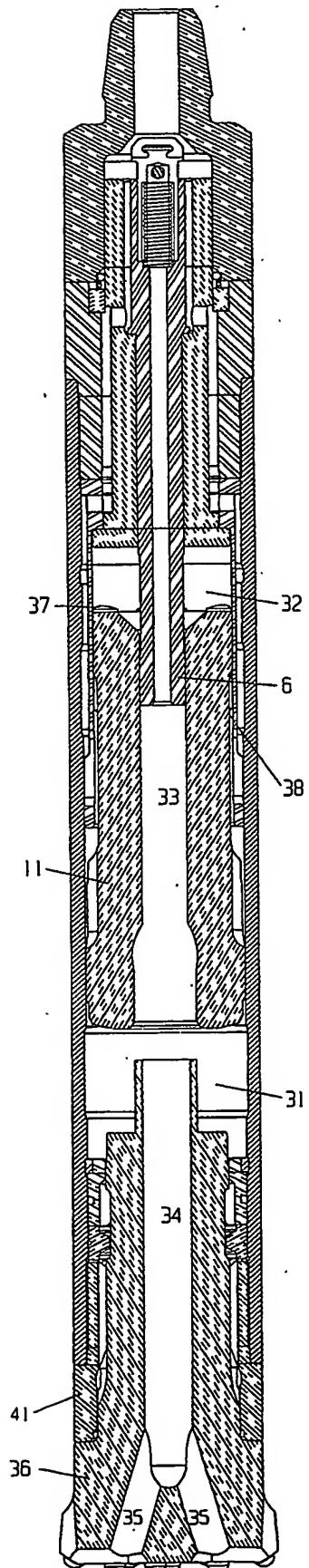
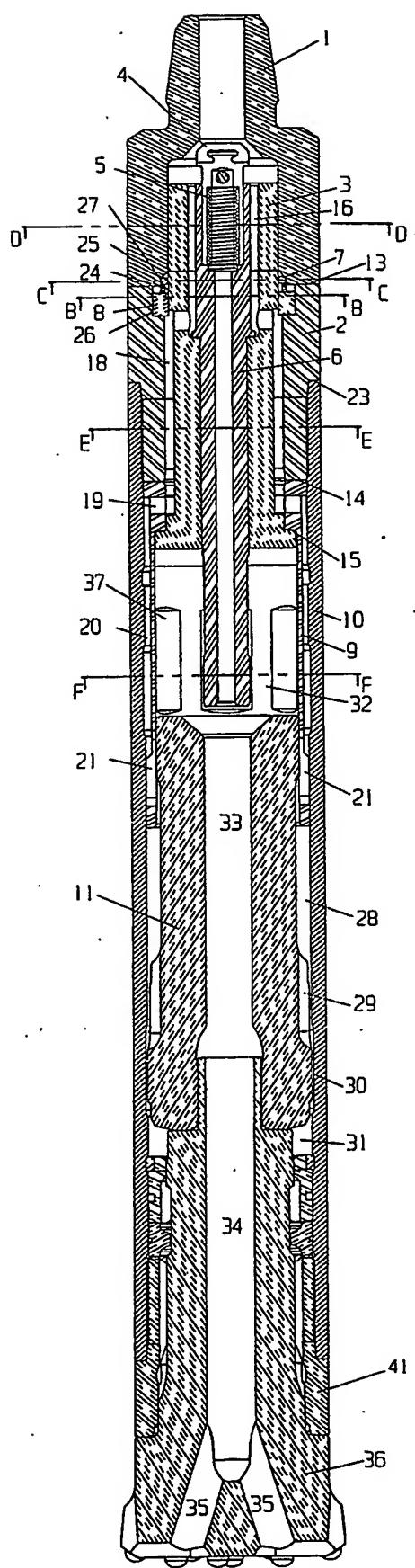
15

[Fig. 3]

20

25

spec1091



2 / 6

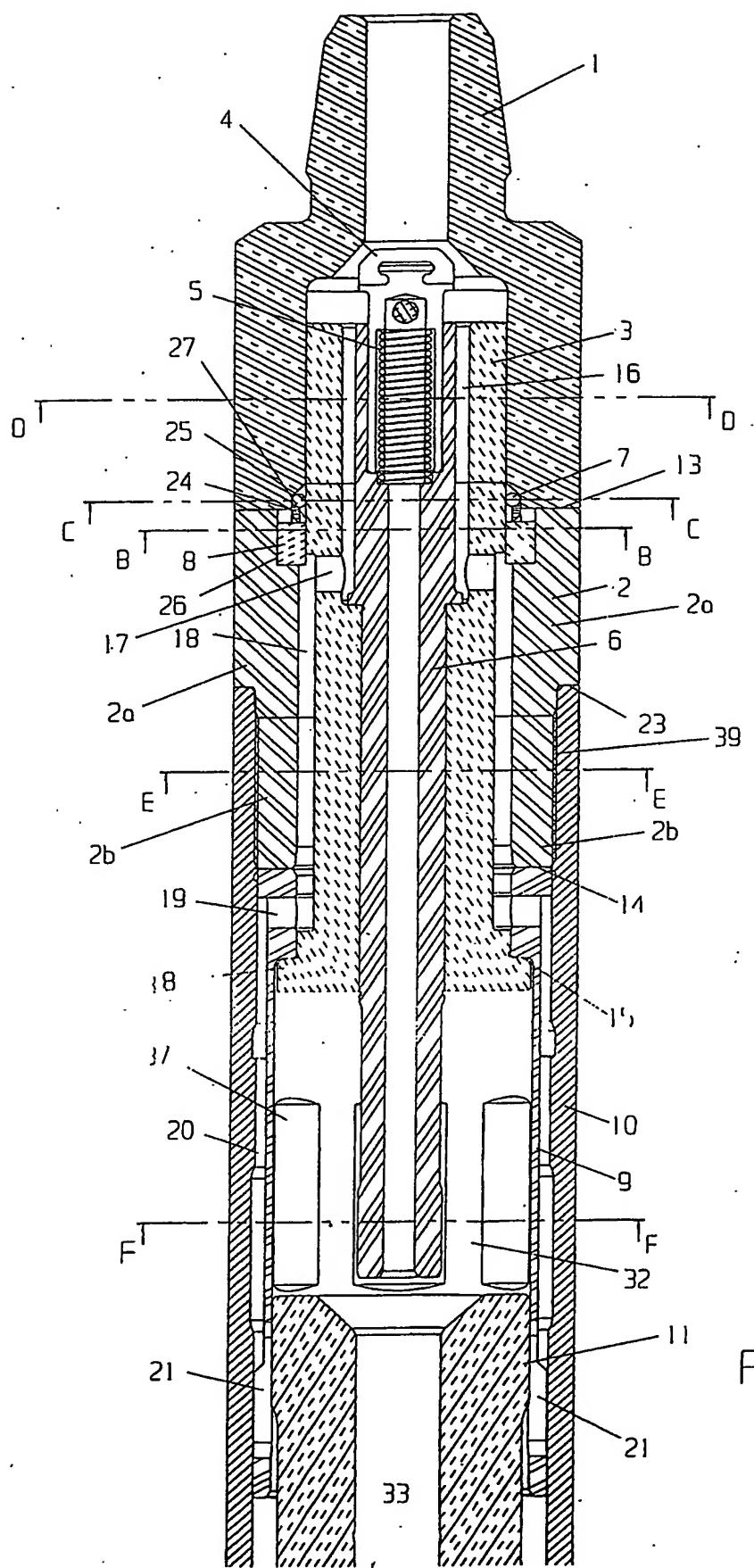
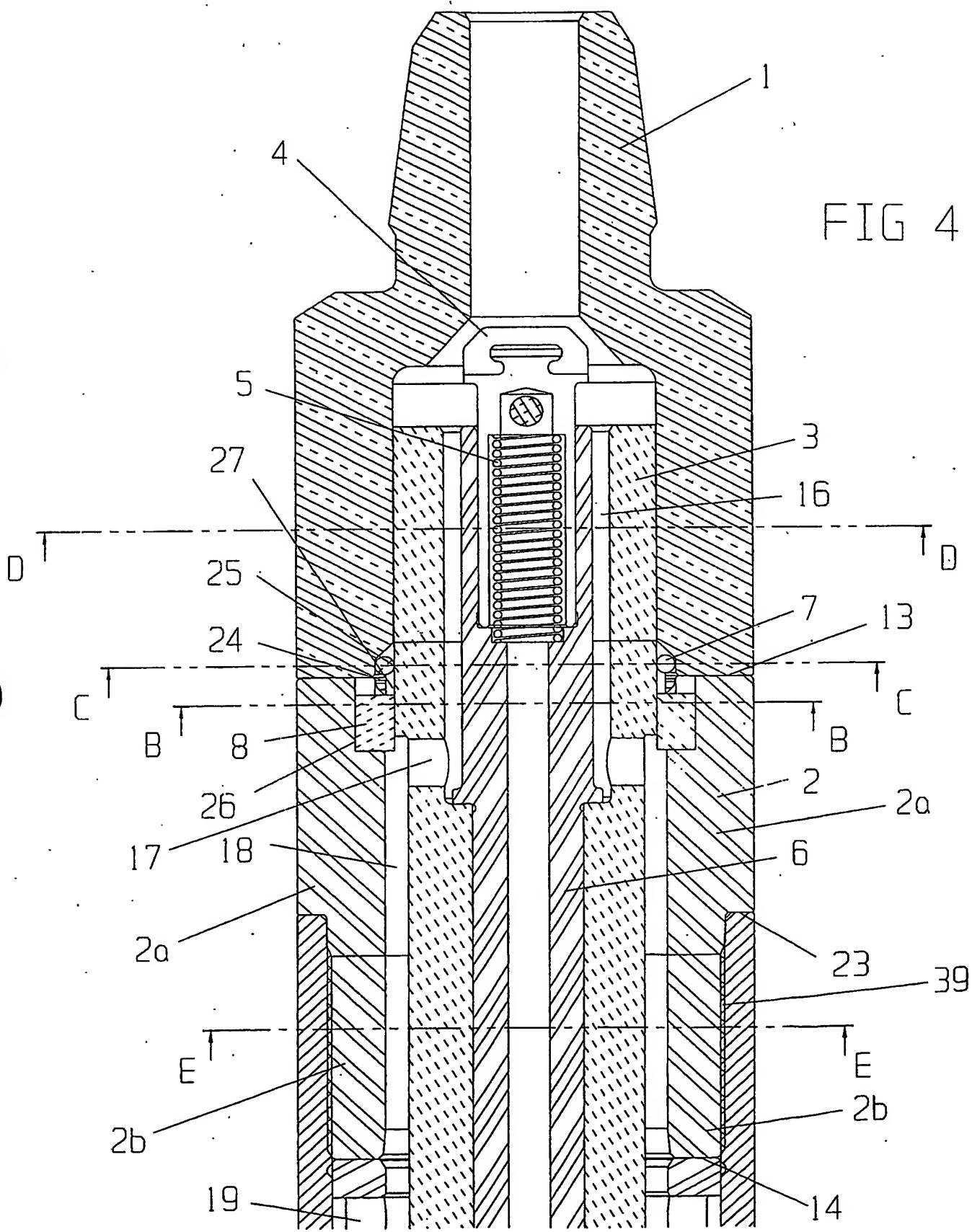


FIG 3

FIG 4



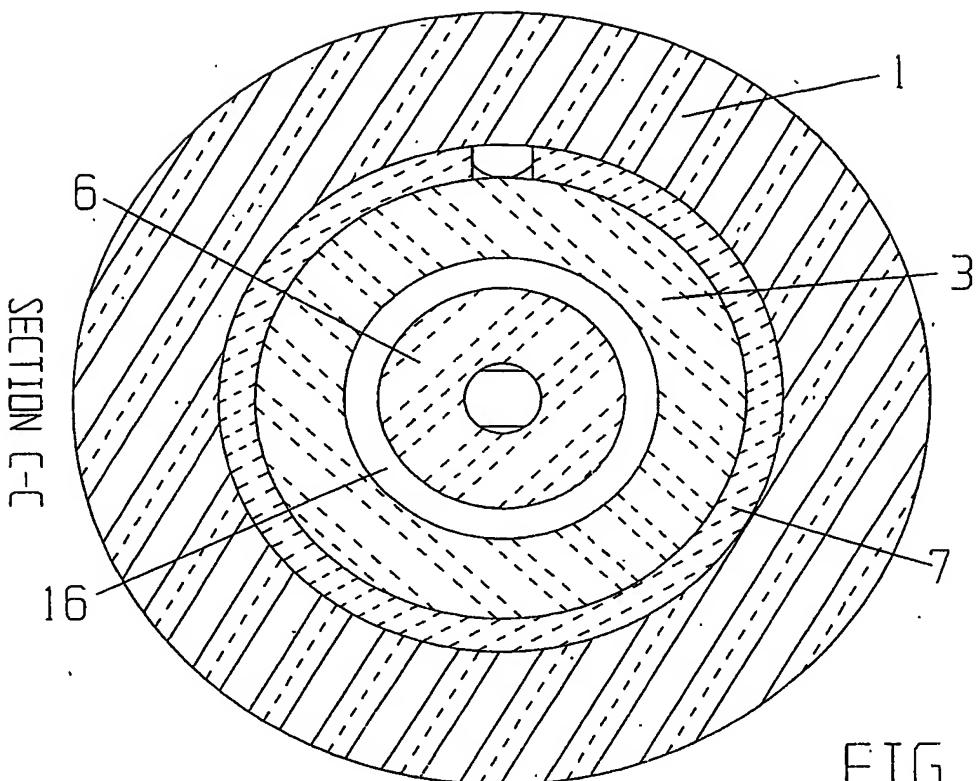


FIG 5

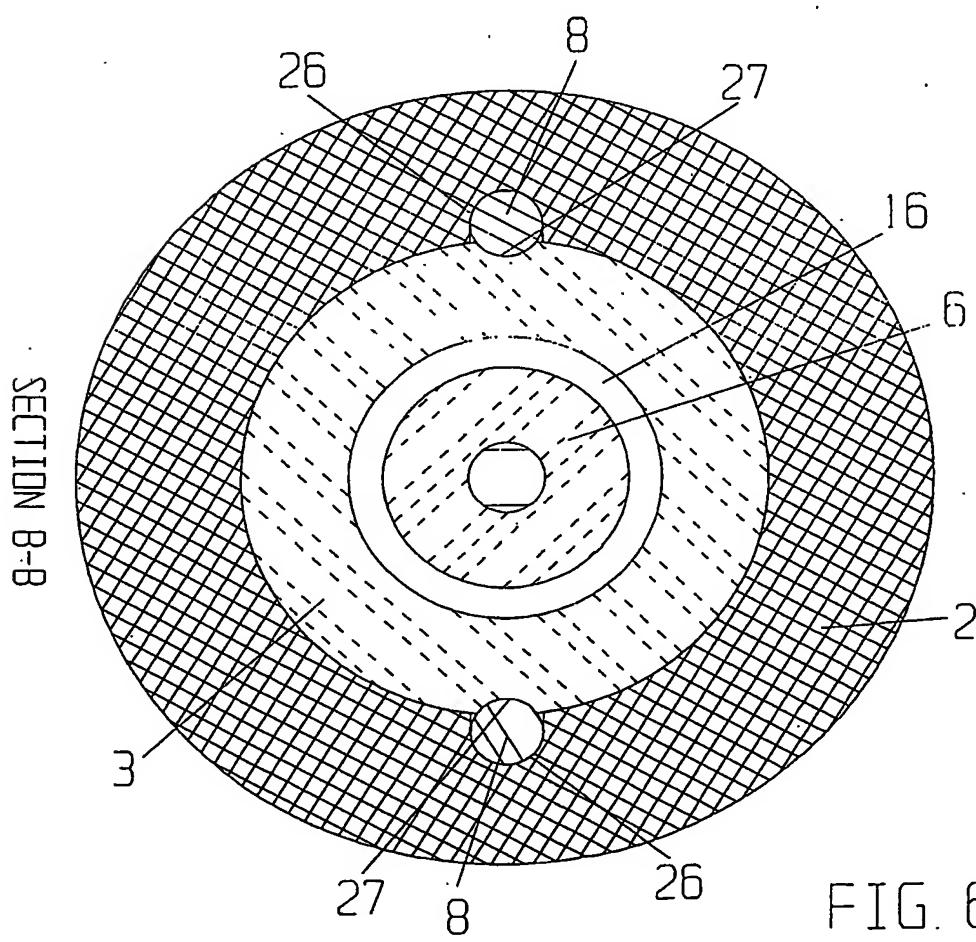
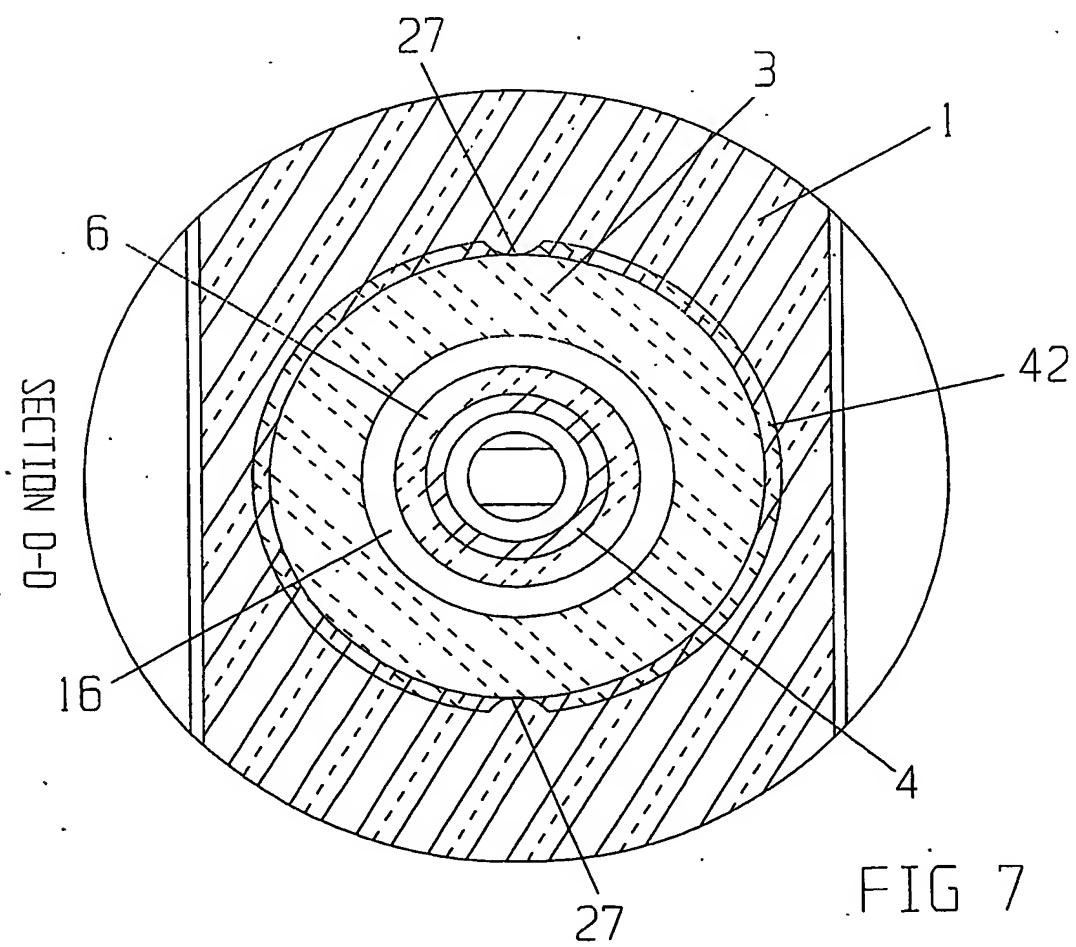
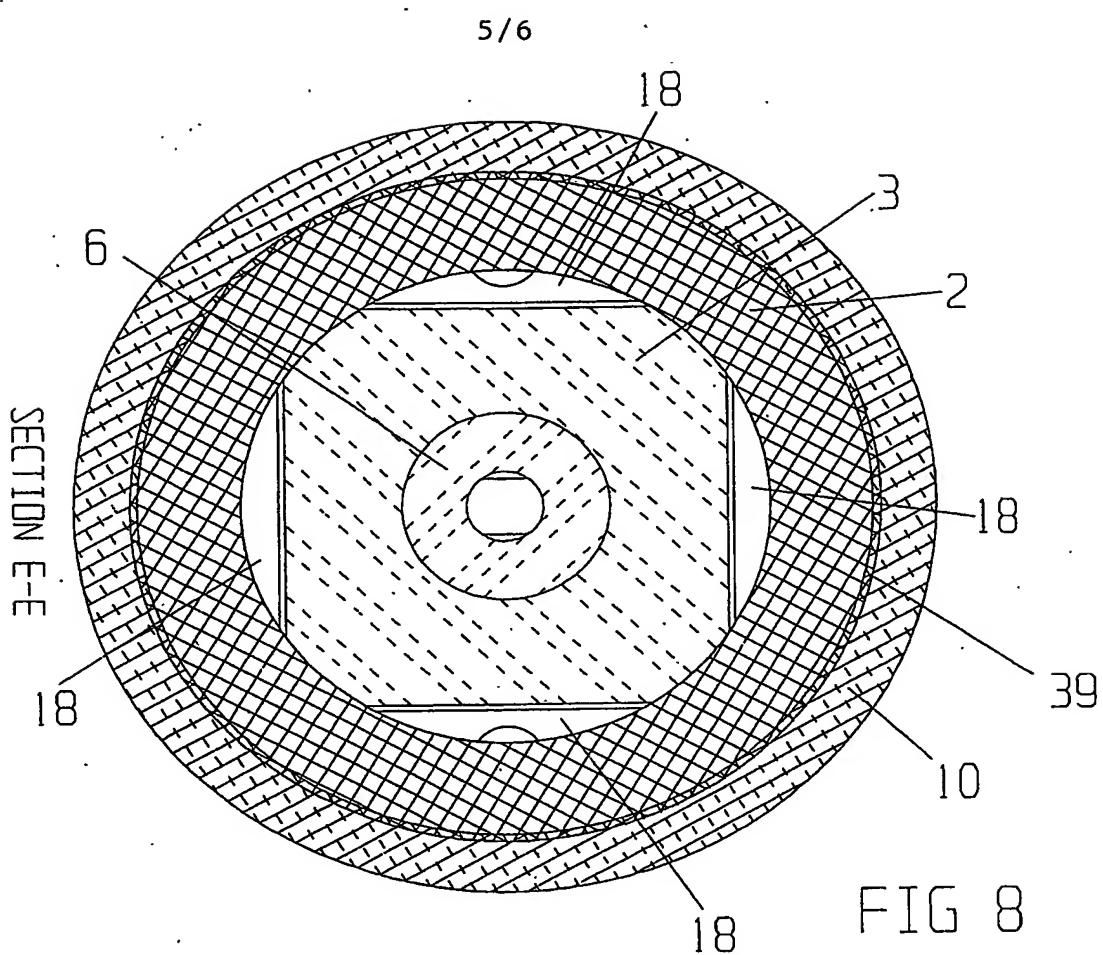


FIG. 6



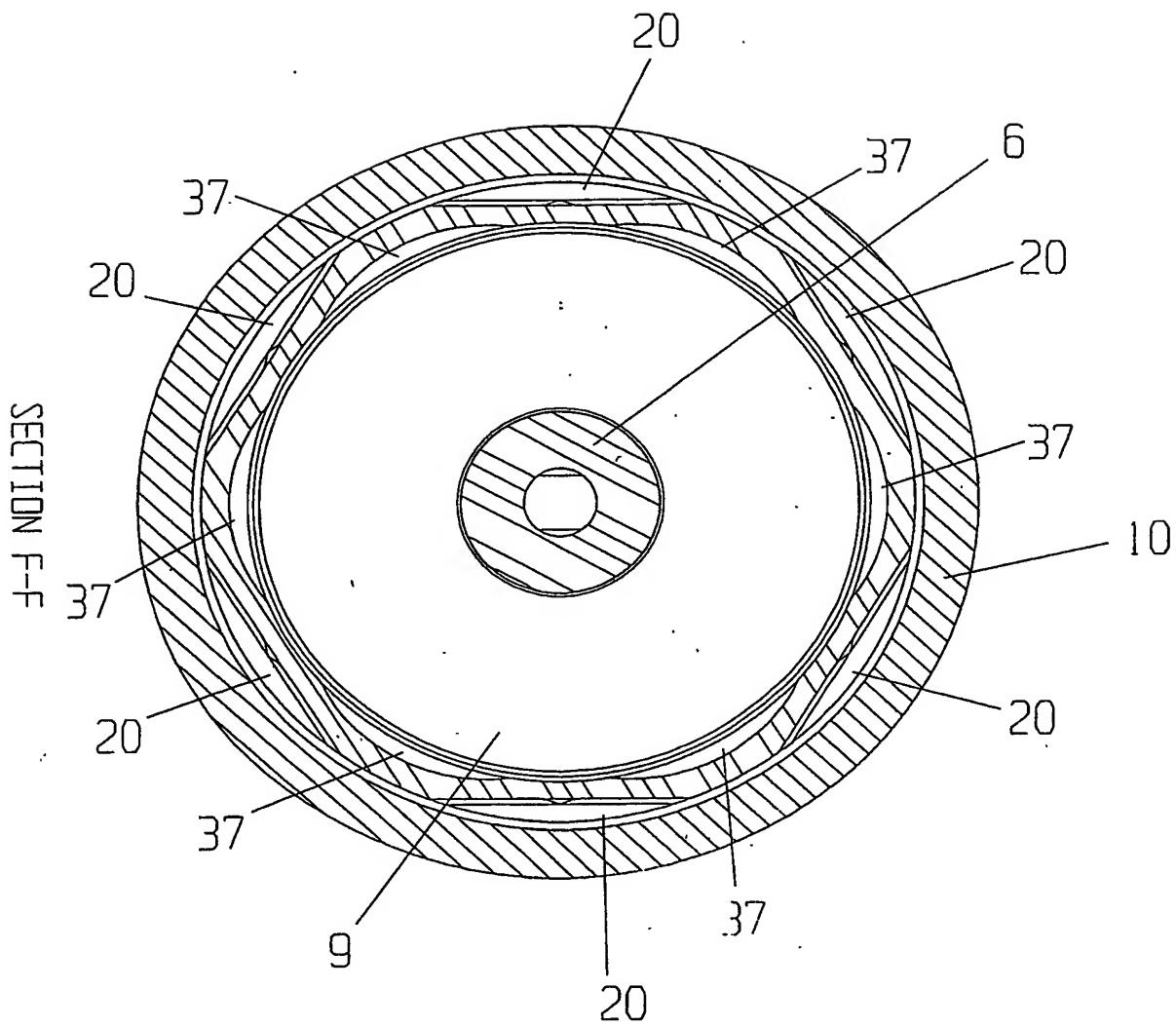


FIG 9

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.